PRISONS (IRELAND).

COPY of RULES for LOCAL PRISONS in *Ireland*, with COPIES of ORDERS in COUNCIL settling and approving the same.

RULES for LOCAL PRISONS, *Ireland*.—Approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Marlborough.

IN pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, we, John Winston, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice, consent, and approval of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and do hereby approve, the following rules with respect to the duties of each and every visiting committee appointed under the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin Castle.

(signed) *J. T. Ball*, C.
Walter Crofton.
J. Michel, General.
Edward Gibson.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Marlborough.

IN pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, we, John Winston, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby make and publish the following rules with respect to the duties of visiting committees:—

1. The following rules shall apply to every visiting committee which, from and after the 1st day of April 1878, shall be appointed under the provisions of the 24th section of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877.

2. The members of such committee shall, from time to time, and at frequent intervals, visit every prison for which they are appointed, and hear any complaints which may be made to them by the prisoners, and if asked shall do so privately.

3. The visiting committee shall report on any abuses within the prison, and also on any repairs which may be urgently required in the prison, and shall further take cognizance of any matters of pressing necessity and within the powers of their commission as justices, and shall do such acts and perform such duties in relation to the prison as they may be required to do or perform by any of these rules or by the Lord Lieutenant.

4. The visiting committee may exercise any powers vested at the time of the passing of the said Act in the justices, or any one or more of them being members of a board of superintendence under the Prisons Acts with respect to the punishment of prisoners. Every member of the visiting committee may visit the prison at any time, and shall at all times have free access to every part of the prison, and to every prisoner confined therein

5. The visiting committee shall report to the Lord Lieutenant any matters with respect to which they may consider it expedient, and shall report to the Lord Lieutenant, as soon as may be, and in such manner as is by these rules prescribed, or as he may direct, any matters respecting which they may be required by these rules, or by him to report.

6. The visiting committee shall at their first meeting appoint a chairman, and make rules, as regards their attendance at the prison, for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to them.

7. The chairman of the visiting committee shall report to the Lord Lieutenant the names and addresses of the members of the visiting committee.

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8. No member of the visiting committee shall have any interest in any contract made in respect of any prison of which he is on the visiting committee.

9. The members of the visiting committee shall be treated with the utmost respect and courtesy by every prison officer. Any infringement of this rule will render the offender liable to severe punishment

10. The visiting committee shall co-operate with the General Prisons Board in promoting the efficiency of the service, and shall make inquiry into any matter specially referred to them by the Lord Lieutenant or by the General Prisons Board, and report their opinion thereon.

11. Should any abuses in connection with the prison come to the knowledge of the visiting committee, or any of them, they shall take care that such abuses are brought to the notice of the General Prisons Board immediately, and in case of urgent necessity, they may suspend any officer of the prison until the decision of the General Prisons Board is made known.

12. The visiting committee shall keep a book of minutes of their proceedings, in which all minutes shall be recorded.

13. The visiting committee shall hear and adjudicate on any report made by the governor of the misconduct or idleness of any prisoner.

14. The visiting committee shall furnish such information with respect to the offences reported to them, and the punishments they award, as may from time to time be required.

15. The visiting committee shall hear any complaint which any prisoner may desire to make to them; and, if necessary, report the same, with their opinion, to the General Prisons Board, or take such steps with regard to the matter as they may from time to time be directed to take.

16. The visiting committee shall attend to any report in writing which they may receive as to the mind or body of any prisoner being likely to be injured by the discipline or treatment to which he is subjected, and shall communicate their opinion to the General Prisons Board; if the case be urgent, they shall give such directions thereon as they may deem expedient, communicating the same to the General Prisons Board.

17. The visiting committee shall frequently inspect the diets of the prisoners, and if they shall find that the quality of any article does not fulfil the terms of the contract, they shall report the circumstances to the General Prisons Board, and note the same in their minute book, and the Governor shall thereupon take such steps as may be immediately necessary to provide the prisoners with suitable food

18. The visiting committee may inspect any of the books of the prison.

19. The visiting committee shall report to the Lord Lieutenant any matter with respect to which they may consider it expedient.

20. The visiting committee may, on application from any non-criminal prisoner, dispense with his attendance at Divine Service on Sundays and other days.

21. The visiting committee, before granting any permission which, by the following rules, they are authorised or required to grant, shall satisfy themselves that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein, and if after it has been granted its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused such permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, they shall have power to suspend or withdraw such permission.

22. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any prisoner awaiting trial, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

(1.) To occupy on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, a suitable room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells;

(2.) To exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it;

(3.) To have, at his own cost, the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor;

(4.) To have on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

23. The visiting committee may also permit the governor to modify the routine of the prison in regard to any prisoner awaiting trial so far as to dispense with any practice which is, in the opinion of the governor, clearly unnecessary in the case of that particular prisoner.

24. The visiting committee shall permit prisoners awaiting trial and misdemeanants of the first division to have supplied to them, at their own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in their opinion, or in their absence pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind.

25. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any misdemeanant of the first division, permit him to wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient and is fit for use, and to supply his own food under the restrictions made in respect thereto; also if, having

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having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, they shall permit any such prisoner—

(1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, a room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells.

(2.) To have, at his own cost, the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor.

(3.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, the assistance of some person, to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

26. The visiting committee may, by permission, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any prisoner in any special case for special reasons. Further, they may, for special reasons in each case, permit any prisoner to have an extension of the privileges of communicating with his friends, either by visit or writing, provided such extension is in conformity with the rules relating to the class to which the prisoner belongs.

27. A person shall not, without an order from a member of the visiting committee, be permitted to visit a prisoner under order for execution, except as authorised by the rules in force at the time; and if such prisoner applies to the governor to be allowed to be visited by any person, the name of such person shall be forthwith submitted to the visiting committee.

28. If the visiting committee shall, on the application of any prisoner, be satisfied that on his admission he made a mis-statement of his religion, they may allow him to be recorded as of the religion to which it may be proved to their satisfaction that he in fact belonged.

29. The visiting committee are requested to give such assistance as may be in their power towards securing the proper disposal of any gratuities which may be earned by prisoners, especially in places where there is no Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, according to such instructions as may from time to time be issued.

30. The visiting committee shall also discharge such other duties as are assigned to them in the special rules for the time being in force with respect to special classes of prisoners, and in the general rules for the time being in force for the government of prisons.

31. The foregoing rules shall come into operation upon the expiration of 40 days after the same shall have been laid before Parliament.

Made and published this 22nd day of March 1878.

By his Grace's commands,

(signed) *T. H. Burke.*

By the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the General Prisons Board for Ireland hereby make the following special rules with respect to prisoners awaiting trial.

Admission, Discharge, and Removal.

1. Such prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if on the application of the prisoner the governor shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the surgeon shall state that it is for medical reasons unadvisable.

2. In order to prevent such prisoners from being contaminated by each other, or endeavouring to defeat the ends of justice, they shall be kept separate, and shall not be permitted to communicate together.

3. Such prisoners while attending chapel and at other times shall, if possible, be placed so that they may not be in view of the convicted prisoners.

4. The visiting committee or governor, before granting any permission which, by the following rules, they are authorised or required to grant, shall satisfy themselves that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein; and if after it has been granted its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused such permission or been guilty of any misconduct, the visiting committee shall have power to suspend and withdraw such permission, and in the like circumstances the governor may suspend or withdraw the same if it has been granted by himself, or suspend it when it has been granted by the visiting committee if the case is urgent, provided that he report the case within 24 hours to them.

5. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any such prisoner, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to him, permit any such prisoner—

(1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, a suitable room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells.

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(2.) To exercise separately or with selected untried prisoners, if the arrangements and construction of the prison permit it.

(3.) To have at his own cost the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved by the governor.

(4.) To have, on payment of a small sum fixed by the General Prisons Board, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

6. Any money in the hands of the governor belonging to any such prisoner may be applied to the purpose of making special provision for him in cases where the prisoner is, by these rules, required to make any payment in respect of such special provision.

7. The visiting committee may also permit the governor to modify the routine of the prison in regard to any such prisoner so far as to dispense with any practice which in the opinion of the governor is clearly unnecessary in the case of that particular prisoner.

8. The governor shall, on the application of any such prisoner, permit him to have any books, papers, or documents such as are referred to in Sect. 13 of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vict. c. 49.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.

9. Any such prisoner who prefers to provide his own food for any meal shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required, but the governor shall not permit any such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food for the meal for which he procures or receives food at his own expense.

10. Articles of food shall be received only at such hours as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

11. Any such prisoner shall not during the 24 hours receive or purchase more than one pint of beer, cider, or other fermented liquor, or (if an adult) half a pint (eight ounces) of wine.

12. No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

Personal Cleanliness.

13. Such prisoner shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the surgeon deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purpose of health and cleanliness.

14. The beds of such prisoners shall be made, and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties they may be performed for him, as provided in Rule 5, Sub-section 4.

Health of Prisoners.

15. If any such prisoner who is out of health shall desire the attendance of his usual medical man, the visiting committee may, if they are satisfied that the application is *bonâ fide*, permit him to be visited by such medical man at his own expense, and to be supplied with medicine by him, proper precautions being in all cases observed to prevent abuse of these privileges.

Instruction.

16. Such prisoner may be permitted to have supplied to him, at his own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in the opinion of the visiting committee, or in their absence, and pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind.

Visits to and Communication with Prisoners.

17. So far as prison arrangements may admit facilities shall be given to such prisoners to work and follow their respective trades and employments, and all earnings of such prisoner, after payment thereout of such sum as the General Prisons Board may determine on account of the cost of his maintenance in the prison, or on account of the use of implements lent to him, shall belong to such prisoner.

18. Each such prisoner shall be permitted to be visited by one person, or (if circumstances permit) by two persons at the same time, for a quarter of an hour on any week-day, during such hours as may from time to time be appointed.

19. The visiting committee may, by permission in any special case for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any such prisoner, or allow him to be visited by more than two persons at the same time.

20. Every endeavour shall be made to provide that such prisoners shall not, when being visited, be exposed to the view of the friends of other prisoners; and to prevent the friends of one prisoner from coming in contact with the friends of another while in the prison.

21. Such

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21. Such prisoner shall at his request be allowed to see his legal adviser (by which is to be understood a certificated solicitor or his clerk, if such clerk is furnished by his principal with written authority) on any week-day at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in private (but, if necessary, in the view of an officer of the prison).

22. Any such prisoner who is in prison in default of bail shall be permitted to see any of his friends, on any week-day, at any reasonable hour, for the *bonâ fide* purpose of providing bail.

23. Paper and all other writing materials to such extent as may appear reasonable to the Governor shall be furnished to any such prisoner who requires to be so supplied for the purposes of communicating with friends or preparing a defence. Any confidential written communication prepared as instructions for a solicitor may be delivered personally to him or his authorised clerk, without being previously examined by any officer of the prison; but all other written communications are to be considered as letters, and are not to be sent out of the prison without being previously inspected by the Governor.

24. The foregoing rules relating to prisoners awaiting trial shall apply to any person committed to prison for safe custody in any of the following circumstances:—

(*a.*) On his commitment for trial for any indictable offence.

(*b.*) Pending the preliminary hearing before justices of a charge against him of an indictable offence, or pending the hearing of an information or complaint against him.

(*c.*) On default in entering into recognizances or finding surety or sureties.

25. Prisoners before trial may, if they desire it, wear the prison dress, and they shall be required to do so if their own clothes are insufficient or unfit for use, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice. The prison dress for prisoners before trial shall be different from that of convicted prisoners.

26. Prisoners awaiting trial shall also be subject to any general rules for the time being in force for the government of prisons, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to such prisoners.

27. The foregoing rules shall apply to every ordinary prison, and shall come into operation upon the expiration of 40 days after the same, having been settled and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, shall have been laid before Parliament.

(SEAL.)

Made and executed this 22nd day of March 1878, by "The General Prisone Board for Ireland."

(signed) *Walter Crofton*, Chairman.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Marlborough.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, we, John Winston, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and hereby approve of the foregoing special rules with respect to prisoners awaiting trial, made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin Castle.

(signed) *J. T. Ball*, C.
Walter Crofton.
J. Michel, General.
Edward Gibson.

By the General Prison Boards for Ireland.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the General Prisons Board for Ireland hereby make the following special rules with respect to prisoners who are misdemeanants of the first division.

Admission, Discharge, and Removal.

1. No person shall be placed in this division except as provided by statute or by order of the judge or court before whom he is tried.

2. Such prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if on the application of the prisoner, the governor shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the surgeon shall state that it is, for medical reasons, unadvisable.

3. Every such prisoner shall be searched only by an officer specially appointed for the purpose.

4. He shall be placed as soon as possible after reception in a cell appropriated to prisoners of his class, unless there is reason to believe that he is suffering from some infectious

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infectious disease, in which case he shall be detained in a reception cell till he can he seen by tbe surgeon.

5. He shall at all times, except when at ohapel or exercise, occupy the room or cell assigned to him.

6. He shall not he placed in association or at exercise with criminal prisoners.

7. The visiting committee or governor, hefore granting any permission which, hy the following rules, they are authorised or required to grant, shall satisfy themselves that it can he granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prison and prisoners therein, and if after it has heen granted, its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has ahused such permission or been guilty of any misconduct, the visiting committee shall have power to suspend and withdraw such permission, and in the like circumstances the governor may suspend or withdraw the same if it has been granted by himself, or suspend it when it has been granted by the visiting committee, if the case is urgent, provided that he report the case within 24 hours to them.

8. The visiting committee shall, on the application of any such prisoner, if, having regard to his ordinary habits and condition of life, they think such special provision should be made in respect to bim, permit any such prisoner—

(1.) To occupy, on payment of a small sum, fixed by tho General Prisons Board, a room or cell specially fitted for such prisoners, and furnished with suitable bedding and other articles in addition to or different from those furnished for ordinary cells.

(2.) To have, at his own cost, the use of private furniture and utensils suitable to his ordinary habits, to be approved hy the governor.

(3.) To have, on payment of a small sum, to be fixed by the General Prisons Board, the assistance of some person to be appointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

9. Any money in the hands of the governor, helonging to any such prisoner, may be applied to the purpose of making special provision for him, in cases where the prisoner is by these rules required to make any payment in respect of such special provision.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding of Prisoners.

10. He shall be permitted by tbe visiting committee to supply his own food on giving due notice heforehand, at the time required; but the governor shall not permit such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food at any meal for which be procures or receives food at his own expense.

11. Articles of food shall he received only at such hours as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by tho officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may he necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

12. Any such prisoner shall not during the 24 hours, receive or purchase more than one pint of heer, oidsr, or other fermented liquor, or (if an adult) half a pint (8 oz.) of wine.

13. He shall be permitted by the visiting committee to wear his own clothing, provided that it is sufficient and is fit for nse.

14. No such prisoner shall he allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

Personal Cleanliness.

15. Such prisoner shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the surgeon deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness; and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purposes of health and cleanliness.

16. The beds of such prisoners shall be made, and tbe rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and nently arranged. Should any such prisoner object to perform any of these duties, they may be performed for him as provided in Rule 8, Sub-section 3.

Instruction.

17. Such prisoner may be permitted to have supplied to him, at his own expense, such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation, other than those furnished by the prison, as are not, in ths opinion of the visiting committee, or, in their absence, and pending their approval, in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind.

Employment.

18. Snch prisoners may be permitted to work and may follow their respective trades and professions. Snch prisoners as find their own implements, and are not maintained at the expense of the prison, shall be allowed to receive the wbole of their earnings; but the earnings of such as are furnished with implements, or are maintained at the expense of the prison, shall he subject to a deduction, to be determined by the General Prisons Board, for the use of implements and the cost of maintenance.

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Visits to and Communications with Prisoners.

19. The visiting committee may, by permission in any special case, for special reasons, prolong the period of the visit allowed to any such prisoner, or accord additional visits or letters to such reasonable extent as they may deem advisable.

20. The place in which such prisoners receive their visits shall not be the same as that in which criminal prisoners receive their visits, if any other suitable place can conveniently be provided.

21. No other privileges than the foregoing shall be allowed to such prisoners.

22. The foregoing regulations relating to misdemeanants of the first division shall (to the exclusion of any other regulations applicable exclusively to any particular class of prisoners) apply also to—

(*a.*) Any prisoner committed under any rule, order, or attachment for contempt of court.

(*b.*) Any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment on conviction for sedition or seditious libel.

23. Misdemeanants of the first division shall also be subject to any general rules for the time being in force for the government of prisons, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to such misdemeanants.

24. The foregoing rules shall apply to every ordinary prison, and shall come into operation upon the expiration of 40 days after the same, having been settled and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, shall have been laid before Parliament.

(SEAL.)

Made and executed this 22nd day of March 1878, by "The General Prisons Board for Ireland."

(signed) *Walter Crofton*, Chairman.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Marlborough.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, we, John Winston, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and hereby approve of the foregoing special rules with respect to prisoners who are misdemeanants of the first division, made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin Castle.

(signed) *J. T. Ball*, C.
Walter Crofton.
J. Michel, General.
Edward Gibson.

By the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

IN pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the General Prisons Board for Ireland hereby make the following special rules with respect to prisoners who are debtors.

Admission, Discharge and Removal.

1. Such prisoner shall not be required to take a bath on reception, if on the application of the prisoner the governor shall decide that it is unnecessary, or the surgeon shall state that it is, for medical reasons, unadvisable.

2. He shall at all times, except when at chapel or exercise, occupy the cell or room assigned to him.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding.

3. Any such prisoner who prefers to provide his own food shall give notice thereof beforehand at the time required, but the governor shall not permit such prisoner to receive any prison allowance of food on any day whereon he procures or receives food at his own expense.

4. Articles of food shall be received only at such hours as may be laid down from time to time. They shall be inspected by the officers of the prison, and shall be subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent luxury or waste.

5. Any such prisoner shall not, during the 24 hours, receive or purchase more than one pint of beer, cider, or other fermented liquor, or (if an adult) half a pint (8 oz.) of wine.

6. No such prisoner shall be allowed to sell or transfer any article whatsoever allowed to be introduced for his use to any other person.

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Personal Cleanliness.

7. Such prisoner shall not be compelled either to have his hair cut or (if he usually wears his beard, &c.) to shave, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the surgeon deems it necessary on the ground of health and cleanliness, and the hair of such prisoner shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for the purpose of health and cleanliness.

8. The beds of such prisoners shall be made and the rooms and yards in their occupation shall be swept and cleaned by them every morning. The furniture and utensils appropriated to their use shall be kept clean and neatly arranged by them.

Visits to and Communications with Prisoners.

9. The visiting committee or governor, before granting any permission which by the following rules they are authorised or required to grant, shall satisfy themselves that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the prisoner and prisoners therein, and if, after it has been granted, its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the prisoner has abused such permission or been guilty of any misconduct, the visiting committee shall have power to suspend and withdraw such permission, and in the like circumstances the governor may suspend or withdraw the same if it has been granted by himself, or, if the case is urgent, suspend it if it has been granted by the visiting committee, provided that he report the case within 24 hours to them.

10. The place in which such prisoners receive their visits shall not be the same as that in which criminal prisoners receive their visits, if any other suitable place can conveniently be provided.

11. Each such prisoner shall be permitted to be visited by one friend or relation, or (if circumstances permit) by two such persons at the same time once a month, for a period of a quarter of an hour, during such hours as may from time to time be appointed. They shall also be allowed to write one letter and to receive one letter in each month.

12. The visiting committee may, by permission in any special case, for special reasons prolong the period of the visit allowed to any such prisoner, or allow him to be visited by more than two persons at the same time.

13. Debtors shall also be subject to any general rules for the time being in force for the government of prisons, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the special rules relating to debtors.

14. The foregoing rules relating to debtors shall apply to any person committed to prison for default in payment of any debt, or instalment of any debt, due from such person in pursuance of any order or judgment of any county court or other competent court, or any order of a justice or justices, unless, by the terms of the warrant of commitment, the imprisonment is to be with hard labour, or is in default of payment of a penal sum.

15. The foregoing rules shall apply to every ordinary prison, and shall come into operation upon the expiration of 40 days after the same, having been settled and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, shall have been laid before Parliament.

(SEAL.)

Made and executed this 22nd day of March 1878, by "The General Prisons Board for Ireland."

(signed) *Walter Crofton*, Chairman.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Marlborough.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, we, John Winston, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and hereby approve of, the foregoing special rules with respect to prisoners who are debtors, made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin Castle.

(signed) *J. T. Ball*, C.
Walter Crofton.
J. Michel, General.
Edward Gibson.

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By the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the General Prisons Board for Ireland hereby make the following General Rules for the Government of Prisons.

General.

Cleanliness in prison.

1. The walls, ceilings of the wards, cells, rooms, and passages used by the prisoners throughout every prison shall be scraped and limewashed, at least twice in the year; and the day-rooms, passages, and sleeping cells shall be washed or cleaned once a week, or oftener if requisite; the straw shall be changed once in every two months; convenient places for the prisoners to wash themselves shall be provided with an adequate allowance of soap, towels, and combs.

Trees, &c. not allowed against walls.

2. Nothing shall be allowed to grow against the outer walls of the prison, nor any rubbish or other articles to be laid against them, nor shall any tools or implements of any kind likely to facilitate escape be left unnecessarily exposed.

Temperature of prison.

3. Thermometers shall be placed in different parts of the prison.

Visitors not to sleep within the prison.

4. No person shall be permitted to sleep in the apartments of any officer of the prison without permission from the governor, such permission to be reported to the visiting committee.

Hours of locking and unlocking the prison.

5. A report shall be made to the governor at 10 o'clock each night whether the officers resident in the prison are all present; and no ingress or egress shall be allowed into or out of the prison between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning, except to the governor and his family, the chaplain or surgeon, or in special cases, which shall be entered in the journal of the governor.

Admission and Discharge of Prisoners.

Bath.

6. Prisoners, unless they are exempted by the medical officer, shall go into a bath on admission before being passed to their proper wards, and subsequently once every fortnight, or oftener if necessary; but no prisoner shall be stripped or bathed in the presence of any other prisoner.

Search of prisoner on admission.

7. Prisoners on admission shall be searched, and all dangerous weapons, articles calculated to facilitate escape, and prohibited articles, shall be taken from them.

Prisoner to be searched.

8. No prisoner shall be searched by any other prisoner.

Effects retained by governor.

9. All money or other effects brought into the prison by any prisoner, or sent to the prison for his use, which he is not allowed to retain, shall be placed in the custody of the governor, who shall keep an inventory of them in a separate book.

Register of certain particulars relating to prisoner.

10. The name, age, religious denomination, height, weight, features, particular marks, and general appearance of a prisoner shall, upon his admission, be noted in a nominal record of prisoners, to be kept by the governor. Every prisoner shall also, as soon as possible, be examined by the surgeon, who shall enter in a book to be kept by the governor a record of the state of health of the prisoner, and any observations he may deem it expedient to add.

Removal and discharge of prisoners.

11. All prisoners, previously to being removed to any other prison, or being discharged from prison, shall be examined by the surgeon; and no prisoner shall be removed to any other prison unless the surgeon certifies, by an entry in the nominal record, that the prisoner is free from any illness that renders him unfit for removal; and no prisoner shall be discharged from prison if labouring under an acute or dangerous distemper, nor until, in the opinion of the surgeon, such discharge is safe, unless such prisoner require to be discharged.

Discharge of prisoners.

12. Before a prisoner under the age of 16 years is discharged, his or her relatives and friends shall be informed on what day and at what time he or she will be discharged.

Separation of prisoners.

13. Prisoners before trial shall be kept apart from convicted prisoners.

Photography.

14. Every prisoner may, if required for purposes of justice, be photographed on reception and subsequently; but no copy of such photograph shall be given to any person except those officially authorised to receive it for the purposes of identification.

Female prisoners and their children.

15. Female prisoners shall be searched on admission by female officers. In other respects the same course shall be pursued in reference to the admission, removal, or discharge of a female prisoner as in the case of a male prisoner, the matron performing the duties imposed in the case of a male prisoner on the governor.

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16. The child of a female prisoner may be received into prison with its mother provided it is at the breast; in all such cases an authority from the committing magistrate for the child's admission should accompany the prisoner on reception.

17. Any such child so admitted shall not be taken from its mother until the surgeon of the prison certifies that it is in a condition to be removed.

18. When any such child has attained the age of nine months the surgeon shall report whether it is desirable or necessary that it should be any longer retained, but except under special circumstances no such child shall be kept in prison after it has arrived at the age of 12 months.

19. Any such child so retained may be supplied with clothing at the public expense.

20. Previous to the discharge of any such child the governor shall ascertain from the relations whether they are willing and in a position to receive it; in the event of their being unable to do so, he shall cause it to be sent to the workhouse of the union in which the mother was apprehended, having previously communicated with the workhouse authorities.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding of Prisoners.

Spirituous liquors.

21. No tap shall be kept in any prison; nor shall spirituous liquors of any kind be admitted for the use of any of the prisoners therein under any pretence whatever, unless by a written order of the surgeon, specifying the quantity and for whose use; no wine, beer, or cider, or other fermented liquors shall be admitted for the use of any prisoners, except in such quantities, in such manner and at such times, as shall be allowed by the rules.

Smoking.

22. No smoking shall be allowed, or tobacco introduced, except with the consent and subject to any restrictions prescribed by the General Prisons Board, or under a written order of the surgeon.

Order of surgeon as to spirituous liquors, &c.

23. Any order of the surgeon for the admission to prisoners of spirituous liquors or tobacco shall be entered by him in his journal, stating the quantity allowed on each occasion.

Plank bed.

24. A convicted criminal prisoner shall during the whole of his sentence when it does not exceed one month, and during one month of his sentence when it exceeds one month, be required to sleep on a plank bed. The prisoners shall be allowed the opportunity of earning by industry the gradual remission of this requirement after the expiration of one month; but after he has earned such remission, he shall be liable to forfeit the same on account of idleness, inattention to instruction or misconduct.

Clean linen.

25. Every prisoner shall be supplied with clean linen at least once in every week.

Prison allowance of food for convicted prisoner.

26. Every convicted criminal prisoner shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of food according to the scale sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant. Prisoners under the care of the surgeon shall be allowed such diet as he may direct. Care shall be taken that all provisions supplied to the prisoners be of proper quality and weight. Scales and legal weights and measures shall be provided, open to the use of any prisoners, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the General Prisons Board.

Convicted prisoner restricted to prison allowance.

27. No convicted criminal prisoner shall be allowed any wine, beer, or other fermented liquor, or shall receive any food, clothing, bedding, or necessaries other than the prison allowance, except under a written order from the surgeon, to be entered in his journal, specifying the quantity, and the name of the prisoner for whose use such article is intended, such orders to be immediately reported by the governor to the visiting committee.

Dress of convicted criminal.

28. A convicted criminal prisoner shall be provided with a complete prison dress, and shall be required to wear it.

Return of clothing to discharged prisoner.

29. On the discharge of a prisoner his own clothes shall be returned to him unless it has been found necessary to destroy them, in which case he shall be provided with clothing.

Purification of clothing of prisoner.

30. If necessary, the clothes of the prisoner shall be purified before he is allowed to wear them in the prison or to take them on his discharge.

Beds.

31. Every male prisoner shall sleep in a cell by himself, or under special circumstances in a separate bed placed in a cell containing not fewer than two other male prisoners, and sufficient bedclothes shall be provided for every prisoner. Epileptic prisoners, or prisoners labouring under diseases requiring assistance or supervision in the night, may at any time, notwithstanding this regulation, be placed by order of the surgeon with not fewer than two other male prisoners.

Bedding.

32. The bedclothes shall be aired, changed, and washed as often as the surgeon or the General Prisons Board may direct.

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Personal Cleanliness.

33. Prisoners shall be required to keep themselves clean and decent in their persons, and to conform to such rules as may be laid down for that purpose. Personal cleanliness of prisoners.

34. Each prisoner shall wash himself thoroughly at least once every day; and the governor shall see that there is a sufficient supply of soap, towels, and combs for such purposes. Washing.

35. Each male prisoner shall have his beard clipped, or be shaved at least once a week, unless specially exempted by the governor or surgeon. Shaving.

36. The hair of a female prisoner shall not be cut without her consent, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the surgeon deems it requisite on the ground of health, and the hair of male criminal prisoners shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for purposes of health and cleanliness. Hair-cutting.

Employment of Prisoners.

37. No gaming shall be permitted in any prison, and the governor shall seize and destroy all dice, cards, or other instruments of gaming. Prohibition of gaming.

38. A male prisoner above 16 years of age, who has been committed to prison to be imprisoned with hard labour shall, during the whole of his sentence when it does not exceed one month, and during the first month of his sentence when it exceeds one month, be kept to penal labour, and he shall for the rest of his term of imprisonment be kept to industrial labour. Provided that any such prisoner who is not sufficiently industrious or is inattentive to instruction, or guilty of misconduct shall be liable, if at the time of the offence he is being subjected to penal labour, to be kept to such penal labour for a further period, or if at the time of the offence he is being subjected to industrial labour, to be put back again to penal labour. Regulations as to penal and industrial labour.

39. Every male prisoner under the age of 16 years sentenced to hard labour, and every female prisoner sentenced to hard labour, shall be kept at industrial labour during such number of hours, not more than 10 or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed by the General Prisons Board, unless the surgeon certifies that he or she is unfit for hard labour. Regulations as to industrial labour.

40. No prisoner shall be employed at unnecessary labour on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, 1st and 6th January, 17th and 25th March, Ascension Day, the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, the 29th June, the 15th August, and 1st of November, and days appointed for a general fast or thanksgiving. Days of exemption from labour.

41. Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall be examined by the surgeon before being put to such labour, and he shall certify whether any such prisoner is unfit to be kept at labour of either class, and he shall from time to time examine the prisoners sentenced to hard labour during the time of their being so employed, and shall enter in his journal the name of any prisoner whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at labour of either class, and thereupon such prisoner shall not again be employed at such class of labour until the surgeon certifies that he is fit for such employment. Examination by surgeon of prisoners at hard labour.

42. Each prisoner before being put to treadwheel labour shall be examined by the surgeon and he shall report, for the governor's information and guidance, whether any such prisoner is fit or otherwise for such labour. Examination by surgeon of persons put to labour on treadwheel.

43. Provision shall be made by the General Prisons Board for the employment of all convicted criminal prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. The General Prisons Board shall issue instructions as to the amount and nature of such employment, but no prisoner not sentenced to hard labour shall be punished for neglect of work, excepting by such alteration in the scale of diet as may be prescribed by the General Prisons Board in the case of neglect of work by such prisoners. Employment of prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, &c.

Health of Prisoners.

44. Criminal prisoners, if employed at work in their own cells, shall be permitted to take such exercise in the open air as the surgeon may deem necessary for their health. Exercise.

45. The names of the prisoners who desire to see the surgeon, or appear out of health, shall be reported by the officer attending them to the governor, and by him without delay to the surgeon. When prisoners to be reported to surgeon.

46. All directions given by the surgeon in relation to any prisoner, with the exception of orders for the supply of medicines or directions in relation to such matters as are carried into effect by the surgeon himself, or under his superintendence, shall be entered day by day in his journal, which shall have a separate column in which entries are to be made by the governor, stating in respect of each direction the fact of its having been or Entry of directions by surgeon.

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not having been complied with, accompanied by such observations, if any, as the governor may think fit to make, and the date of the entry.

Infirmaries.

47. In every prison an infirmary or proper place for the reception of sick prisoners shall be provided.

Religious Instruction.

Chapel.

48. One or more chapel or chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, shall be set apart for Divine worship and the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners in every prison, and shall not be employed for any other purpose.

Ministers to visit prisoners under certain restrictions.

49. The General Prisons Board may by writing under their hands provisionally permit a prisoner to be attended by a minister of any religious denomination other than the religious denominations which respectively have a gaol chaplain or chaplains in the gaol. The General Prisons Board may withdraw or suspend such permission as they may think fit.

Books and printed papers.

50. Except as provided by special rules no books or printed papers shall be admitted into any prison for the use of the prisoners, except by permission of the General Prisons Board; and no books or printed papers intended for the religious instruction of prisoners shall be admitted, but those chosen by the chaplain of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs; provided that in case there may be a difference of opinion between the chaplain and the General Prisons Board with respect to books or papers proposed to be admitted for the religious instruction of a prisoner, reference shall be had to his bishop or constituted ecclesiastical authority, whose decision shall be final; and, subject to such permission of the General Prisons Board as aforesaid, all books or printed papers admitted into any prison for the religious instruction of prisoners belonging to any other persuasion, and who are visited by a minister of such persuasion, shall be approved by such minister; and the governor shall keep a catalogue of all books and printed papers admitted into the prison.

51. All prisoners who, in the opinion of the surgeon are in danger of death, shall be permitted to receive the attendance and spiritual service of any minister of any religious persuasion whom they shall express a wish to see.

Instruction.

Instruction of prisoners.

52. Provision shall be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic during such hours and to such extent as the General Prisons Board may deem expedient, provided that such hours shall not be deducted from the hours prescribed for hard labour.

Visits to and Communications with Prisoners.

Power of governor as to visitors.

53. The governor may demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner; and when he has any ground for suspicion may search or cause to be searched male visitors, and may direct the matron or some other female officer to search female visitors, such search not to be in the presence of any prisoner or of another visitor; and in case of any visitor refusing to be searched, the governor may deny him or her admission; the grounds of such proceeding, with the particulars thereof, to be entered in his journal.

Prison Offences.

General regulation as to punishment.

54. No prisoner shall be punished until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him and of making his defence.

Punishment diet by visiting committee.

55. A prisoner may be punished by the visiting committee by placing such prisoner on punishment diet, according to the prescribed scale, for any period not exceeding 28 days, as well as by the withdrawal of any privilege, granted by special permission or otherwise, in accordance with the rules.

Punishment diet by governor.

56. A prisoner may be punished by the governor by placing such prisoner on punishment diet, according to the prescribed scale, for any period not exceeding three days, as well as by withdrawal of any privilege granted by special permission or otherwise, in accordance with the rules.

57. No punishments or privations of any kind shall be awarded, except by the General Prisons Board, the visiting committee, the inspector or the governor, or by other duly authorised persons.

Governor to punish for prison offences.

58. The governor shall have power to hear complaints respecting any of the offences following; that is to say,—

1. Disobedience of the regulations of the prison by any prisoner.
2. Common assaults by one prisoner on another.
3. Profane cursing and swearing by any prisoner.
4. Indecent behaviour by any prisoner.
5. Irreverent behaviour at chapel by any prisoner.

6. Insulting

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6. Insulting or threatening language by any prisoner to any officer or prisoner.
7. Absence from chapel without leave by any criminal prisoner.
8. Idleness or negligence at work by any criminal prisoner.
9. Wilful mismanagement of work by any criminal prisoner.

All the above acts are declared to be offences against prison discipline; and it shall be lawful for the governor to examine any person touching such offences, and to determine thereupon, and to punish such offences by ordering any offender, for any time not exceeding 24 hours, to close confinement, to be kept there upon bread and water. And the governor shall enter in a separate book called the Punishment Book a statement of the nature of any offence that he has punished in pursuance of this regulation, with the addition of the name of the offender, the date of the offence, and the amount of punishment inflicted.

Punishment of prisoners by visiting committee.

59. If any criminal prisoner is guilty of repeated offences against prison discipline or is guilty of any offence which the governor is not empowered to punish, the governor shall report the same to the visiting committee, or one of them; and any one of such committee, or any other justice having jurisdiction in the place to which the prison belongs, or a member of the General Prisons Board, shall have power to inquire upon oath and to determine concerning any matter so reported to him, and to order the offender to be punished by confinement in a punishment cell for any term not exceeding 14 days.

Use of irons.

60. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the governor of any prison, except in case of urgent necessity; and the particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the governor's journal, and notice forthwith given thereof to the General Prisons Board; and no prisoner shall be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint, excepting as provided by the 17th rule, 109th sect., 7 Geo. 4, c. 74.

Irons, &c. to be sanctioned.

61. No irons or means of mechanical restraint shall be used, excepting such as are approved by the Lord Lieutenant.

Prisoners under Sentence of Death.

Prisoners under sentence of death.

62. Every prisoner under warrant or order for execution shall immediately on his arrival in the prison after sentence, be searched by or by the orders of the governor, and all articles shall be taken from him which the governor deems it dangerous or inexpedient to leave in his possession. He shall be confined in a cell apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed by day and by night under the constant charge of an officer. He shall be allowed such a dietary and amount of exercise as the governor and surgeon, with the approval of the General Prisons Board, may direct. The chaplain shall have free access to every such prisoner of his own religious persuasion, and free access shall be allowed to any clergyman whom such prisoner desires to see. With the above exceptions, no person not being a member of the visiting committee, or an officer of the prison, shall have access to the prisoner, except in pursuance of an order from the visiting committee.

During the preparation for an execution, and the time of the execution, no person shall enter the prison who is not legally entitled to do so, unless in pursuance of an order in writing from two or more members of the visiting committee.

THE GOVERNOR.

Residence of governor.

63. The governor shall reside in the prison. He shall not be an under sheriff or bailiff, or be concerned in any other employment.

Governor to conform to law and regulations of prison.

64. The governor shall strictly conform to the law relating to prisons and to the prison regulations, and shall be responsible for the due observance of them by others. He shall observe the conduct of the prison officers, and enforce on each of them the due execution of his duties, and shall not permit any subordinate officer to be employed in any private capacity, either for any other officer of the prison, or for any prisoner.

May suspend subordinate officers.

65. The governor shall, in case of misconduct, have power to suspend any subordinate officer, and shall report the particulars without delay to the General Prisons Board.

To inspect the prison daily.

66. The governor shall visit the whole of the prison and see every male prisoner once at least in every 24 hours, and in default of such daily visits and inspections he shall state in his journal how far he has omitted them, and the cause thereof. He shall at least twice during the week, go through the prison at an uncertain hour of the night, which visit, with the hour and state of the prison at the time, he shall record in his journal. When visiting the females' prison he shall be attended by the matron or some other female officer.

To post up in cells abstract of certain regulations.

67. The governor shall cause an abstract, to be approved by the Lord Lieutenant, of the regulations relating to the treatment and conduct of prisoners, with a copy of the prison dietaries (printed in legible characters), to be posted in each cell, and shall read or cause the same to be read to every prisoner who cannot read within 24 hours after his admission, and subsequently once in each month.

To report to surgeon prisoners disordered in mind.

68. The governor shall without delay call the attention of the surgeon to any prisoner whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect the written directions of the surgeon respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such prisoner.

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To notify to chaplain and surgeon prisoners requiring their attention.

69. The governor shall notify to the surgeon without delay the illness of any prisoner, and shall deliver to him daily a list of such prisoners as complain of illness, or are removed to the infirmary, or confined to their cell, by illness, and he shall daily deliver to the chaplain and surgeon lists of such prisoners as are confined in punishment cells.

To give notice of death of prisoners.

70. The governor, upon the death of a prisoner, shall give immediate notice thereof to the coroner of the district to which the prison belongs, to the General Prisons Board, and to one of the visiting committee, as well as to the nearest relative of the deceased, where practicable.

To report to visiting committee insane prisoners.

71. The governor shall without delay report to the visiting committee any case of insanity or apparent insanity occurring among the prisoners.

To keep enumerated books and accounts.

72. The governor shall keep all such records, accounts, reports, and returns as are required by the rules, or as may be directed from time to time by the General Prisons Board.

To be responsible for safe custody of documents.

73. The governor shall be responsible for the proper keeping and safe custody of the journals, registers, books, commitments, and all other documents confided to his care.

Not to be absent without leave.

74. The governor shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from the General Prisons Board; and his leave of absence shall be entered in his journal; but if absent without leave for a night from unavoidable necessity he shall state the fact and the cause of it in his journal, reporting immediately to the General Prisons Board.

Power of deputy governor.

75. Where a deputy governor is appointed to a prison he shall be legally competent to perform any duty required by law to be performed by the governor, and when the governor is absent from the prison the deputy governor shall perform all his duties. Where there is no deputy governor, or in case of his services not being available by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, the governor shall, when absent from the prison on leave, appoint, with the consent of the General Prisons Board, an officer of the prison to act as his substitute, and during such absence the substitute so appointed shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the governor.

Substitute of deputy governor.

The deputy governor when in charge of the prison as governor shall, if absent from the prison from any unavoidable cause, or unable from sickness to perform his duties, appoint a substitute with the sanction of the General Prisons Board.

To acquaint himself with Acts of Parliament and prison rules.

76. The governor shall apply for copies of all Acts of Parliament in force which relate to any part of his duties, or to the management of prisons, or the treatment of prisoners, and for a copy of the rules in force in the prison.

Conduct to prisoners.

77. The governor shall exercise his authority with firmness and humanity, and shall enforce similar conduct on the other officers.

Complaints from prisoners.

78. The governor shall at all times be ready to receive any complaint or application of a prisoner.

To read certain rules to prisoners.

79. The governor shall read or cause to be read to each male prisoner on admission, and to all the male prisoners, once a month, such rules as may be prescribed by the General Prisons Board.

To direct the distribution of food.

80. The governor shall direct the distribution of food according to the prescribed scales of diet, and shall cause any article of food to be weighed or measured, if so required by a prisoner.

Inspection of provisions.

81. The governor or his deputy shall examine all articles of provisions brought into the prison for the use of the prisoners before received over by the storekeeper.

Governor's Order Book.

82. The governor shall enter in a book, to be called "The Governor's Order Book," all his orders relating to the discipline of the prison.

To pay over fines.

83. The governor shall, in the case of the payment of any fine or penalty, subject to any existing lien or right, as early as practicable pay over the same to the person authorised to receive it.

Jew prisoners.

84. The governor shall see that no Jew be required to labour on his Sabbath.

Insane prisoners.

85. The governor shall take such necessary steps as may be within his power to have all insane prisoners removed from the prison as speedily as the law will allow.

To keep witnesses on behalf of the Crown separate from others.

86. The governor shall see that persons in his custody intended to be examined as witnesses on behalf of the Crown, are kept separate from any other class of prisoners.

To lay his journal before the visiting committee.

87. The governor shall invariably lay his journal before the visiting committee at their visits.

To be present at lockings and unlockings.

88. The governor shall be present at the unlocking of his prison, and he or the chief warder shall be present at lockings.

Shall see to carry out time table.

89. The governor shall take care that the time table authorised by the General Prisons Board shall be strictly adhered to.

90. The

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90. The governor shall take every precaution necessary for preventing escape, and shall cause a daily examination to be made of the cells, windows, bars, bolts, locks, &c.; and he shall require each day at lock-up certificates from all warders in charge of wards that such examination has been carefully made by them. He shall see that no ladders, planks, wheelbarrows, ropes, chains, implements, or materials of any kind likely to facilitate escape are left unnecessarily exposed at any time in the yards or elsewhere. All such articles, when not in use, must be kept in their appointed places. He shall also adopt proper precautions against fire, and take care that the appliances for its prevention are kept in an effective state, and that the proper officers and the prisoners are periodically exercised in working them. He shall take care that a proper supply of water is at all times maintained. Security of the prisoners, and precaution against fire.

The Chaplain.

91. The chaplain shall see the sick daily. He shall pay especial attention to juvenile offenders, and shall daily visit the prisoners, if any, confined in punishment cells. To visit the sick daily.

92. The chaplain shall more particularly afford his spiritual assistance to all prisoners under order for execution, or committed on charges punishable with death. To attend prisoners ordered for execution.

93. The chaplain shall see and admonish every prisoner under charge or conviction of any crime, on admission and discharge, as far as practicable. To see prisoners on admission and discharge.

94. The chaplain shall pay particular attention to the state of mind of every prisoner; and if he observe that the mind of any prisoner is likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the same in writing to the governor, entering such report in his journal. To pay particular attention to every prisoner's state of mind.

95. The chaplain shall frequently visit the schools, and inspect the course of instruction pursued in them; but any examinations of the prisoners at school which he may make shall be confined to the subjects of the books of lessons, and shall be of a secular character. If he shall find any cause for complaint, he shall make it known to the governor, or, if necessary, to the General Prisons Board. He shall see that the school register is properly kept, and note the progress of the prisoners accurately therein. He shall not introduce for prison use any book or other publication or document which has not been sanctioned by the General Prisons Board. To visit school and examine the prisoners.

96. The chaplain shall keep an accurate register of the burials of all prisoners belonging to his persuasion who may die in the prison, and be shall, if required, attend at the interment of such prisoners. Burials.

97. The chaplain shall keep a journal noting his attendance, and the several duties performed by him, and invariably lay it before the visiting committee at their visits. Journal.

98. The chaplain shall communicate to the governor any abuse or impropriety in the prison which may come to his knowledge, and shall enter the same in his journal. Chaplain to communicate abuses to governor.

99. Where an assistant chaplain is appointed to a prison, he shall be competent to perform any duty required by law to be performed by the chaplain, and when either of them, the chaplain or assistant chaplain, is absent from the prison, the other shall take his duties. Where there is no assistant chaplain, or in case of the services of the assistant chaplain not being available by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, the chaplain shall, when absent from the prison on leave or from any unavoidable cause, appoint, with the consent of the General Prisons Board, a substitute, and insert his name and residence in his journal. In the event of any sudden cause preventing the chaplain or in the absence of the chaplain, the assistant chaplain, from performing his duties, he may accept the assistance of a clergyman of his own religious persuasion in the performance of Divine Service in the chapel or in the administration of the Sacraments, inserting the fact and the name of such clergyman in his journal. Assistant chaplain and chaplain's substitute.

100. In the event of the death of any chaplain or assistant chaplain of a prison, the governor shall provide a substitute, and report the vacancy to the General Prisons Board. Substitute on death of chaplain or minister.

The Surgeon.

101. The surgeon shall visit the prison at least twice in every week, and oftener if necessary, and shall see every prisoner in the course of the week. He shall daily visit the prisoners, if any, confined in punishment cells, and he shall visit daily, and oftener if necessary, such of the prisoners as are sick, and, when necessary, shall direct any prisoner to be removed to the infirmary. When to visit prison.

102. The surgeon shall enter, in the English language, day by day, in his journal to be kept in the prison, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment which he may order for such prisoner. To make daily record respecting sick prisoners.

103. The surgeon shall, once at least in every three months, inspect every part of the prison, and enter in his journal the result of each inspection, recording therein any observations he may think fit to make on any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation; any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, Occasionally to inspect every part of prison, &c.

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any deficiency in the quantity or defect in the quality of the water, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners.

To report special cases.

104. Whenever the surgeon has reason to believe that the mind of a prisoner is, or is likely to be, injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment, he shall report the case, in writing, to the governor, together with such directions as he may think proper, and he shall call the attention of the chaplain to any prisoner who appears to require his special notice.

To call in additional medical aid.

105. The surgeon may in any case of danger or difficulty, which appears to him to require it, call in additional medical assistance; and no serious operation shall be performed without a previous consultation being held with another medical practitioner, except under circumstances not admitting of delay, such circumstances to be recorded in his journal, and reported to the General Prisons Board.

To make entries as to death of prisoner.

106. The surgeon shall, forthwith on the death of any prisoner, enter in his journal the following particulars, viz., at what time the deceased was taken ill, when the illness was first communicated to the surgeon, the nature of the disease, when the prisoner died, and an account of the appearances after death (in cases where a *post mortem* examination is made), together with any special remarks that appear to him to be required.

To appoint substitute when absent.

107. In case of sickness, or unavoidable absence, or leave, to be given by the General Prisons Board, the surgeon shall appoint a fully qualified substitute, approved of by the General Prisons Board. The name and residence of the substitute shall be entered in his journal.

To examine every prisoner on admission.

108. The surgeon shall examine every prisoner before he is passed into the proper ward; and shall record the prisoner's name, age, state of health on admission, and any disease of importance to which he may have been subject.

Supply of flannels.

109. The surgeon may direct the supply of flannels and such other things as he may deem requisite, in cases where the health of the prisoner, in his opinion, is suffering by the want of them.

Examination of prisoners at hard labour.

110. The surgeon shall examine every prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and shall certify whether any such prisoner is unfit to be kept at it, and he shall from time to time examine the prisoners during the time of their being employed at hard labour, and shall enter in his journal the name of any prisoner whose health he thinks to be endangered by a continuance at it, and thereupon such prisoner shall not again be employed at hard labour until the surgeon certifies that he is fit for such employment.

To inspect prisoners previous to being put to labour on the treadwheel.

111. The surgeon shall inspect each prisoner before put to treadwheel labour, and report, for the governor's information and guidance, his fitness, or otherwise, for such labour.

Exercise in the open air.

112. The surgeon shall direct that every prisoner take daily as much exercise in the open air as may be necessary for health.

To give directions in case of infection.

113. The surgeon shall give directions in writing for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or being suspected thereof; for cleansing, disinfecting, and white-washing any apartment occupied by such prisoners, and for washing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding.

To make report of prisoners in imminent danger of death.

114. The surgeon shall, whenever he considers a prisoner's life to be in immediate danger by further confinement, at once report the fact to the Under Secretary for the Lord Lieutenant's information, and also to the General Prisons Board.

The Matron.

General duties.

115. The matron shall be under the direction of the governor, and shall reside in the prison. She shall have the care and superintendence of the whole female department. The wards, cells, and yards where females are confined shall be secured by locks different from those securing the wards, cells, and yards allotted to male prisoners, and the keys of those locks shall be kept in the custody of the matron.

To inspect daily female prison.

116. The matron shall visit and inspect every part of the prison occupied by females, and see every female prisoner once at least in every 24 hours, and in default of such daily visits and inspections she shall state in her journal how far she has omitted them, and the cause thereof. She shall at least twice during the week, go through such part of the prison at an uncertain hour of the night, which visit, with the hour, and state of such part of the prison at the time, shall be recorded in her journal.

Not to be absent without leave.

117. The matron shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from the General Prisons Board on the recommendation of the governor; and her leave of absence shall be entered in her journal; but if absent without leave for a night from unavoidable necessity she shall state the fact and the cause of it in her journal, the governor reporting the same to the General Prisons Board.

To appoint deputy when absent.

118. The matron shall, with the consent of the governor, and with the approval of the General Prisons Board, appoint a female officer of the prison to act as deputy matron whenever

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whenever she is absent on leave from the prison, and during such absence the deputy matron shall have all the powers and duties of the matron. Before leaving the prison the matron shall personally give over the charge of the part of the prison occupied by females to the deputy matron.

119. The matron shall keep a journal in which she shall record all occurrences of importance within her department, and punishments of female prisoners, and lay the journal before the governor daily, and before the visiting committee at their visits. To keep journal.

120. The matron shall exercise a careful supervision over the issue of provisions to the prisoners, according to their respective class diets. Issue of provisions.

121. The matron shall attend divine service with the prisoners, unless absent by leave, or prevented by some duty; inserting the omission and cause thereof in her journal. To attend divine service.

122. The matron shall, unless unavoidably prevented, attend the governor whenever he visits the females' prison, and when so prevented, she shall be responsible that some other female officer attends him; and she shall take care that no male officer or visitor enters the females' prison, unless accompanied by herself or by some other female officer. To attend male officers and visitors in their visits to the females' prison.

123. The matron shall read, or cause to be read, to each female prisoner, on admission, and to all the female prisoners, once a month, such rules as may be prescribed by the General Prisons Board. To read rules to prisoners.

124. The matron, or in her absence some other female officer, shall, whenever she thinks it necessary, or when directed by the governor, search any female visitor to prisoners; the search to be in the presence of females only, and not in the presence of any prisoner. To search female visitors to prisoners.

125. The matron shall make a daily written report to the governor, at some stated time fixed by him, of the general condition and conduct of her department; of the names of female officers and prisoners absent from chapel, and the cause thereof. Daily report.

Prison Officers.

126. No prisoner shall be employed as turnkey, assistant turnkey, overseer, monitor, or schoolmaster, or in the discipline of the prison, or in the service of any officer thereof, or in the service or instruction of any other prisoner. But this regulation shall not be taken to prevent the employment of any debtor in that part of the prison in which he may be lawfully confined in any manner in which he may be willing to be employed and which is consistent with his safe custody. Regulation as to employment of prisoners in prison offices.

127. Every prison officer, while acting as such, shall, by virtue of his appointment, and without being sworn in before any justice, be deemed to be a constable, and to have all such powers, authorities, protection, and privileges for the purpose of the execution of his duty as a prison officer as any constable duly appointed has within his constablewick by common law, statute, or custom. Prison officers to be constables.

128. No officer of a prison shall sell or let to, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him sell or let to, or derive any benefit from the selling or letting of, any article to any prisoner. Officers not to sell or let to prisoners.

129. No officer of a prison shall, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him, have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for the supply of the prison. Officers not to contract with prisoners.

130. No officer of a prison shall at any time receive money, fee, or gratuity of any kind for the admission of any visitors to the prison or to prisoners, or from or on behalf of any prisoner, on any pretext whatever. Officers not to take gratuities.

131. In every prison female prisoners shall be attended by female officers. Females to be attended by female officers.

132. All officers of the prison shall obey the directions of the governor, so far as they consist with prison rules, and all subordinate officers shall perform such duties as may be directed by the governor, with the sanction of the General Prisons Board, and the duties of each subordinate officer shall be inserted in a book to be kept by him. Officers to obey governor.

133. Subordinate officers shall not be absent from the prison without leave from the governor; and before absenting themselves they shall leave their keys, instruction book, and report book in the governor's office. Not to be absent without leave.

134. Subordinate officers shall not be permitted to receive any visitors within the prison without permission of the governor. Not to receive visitors without leave.

135. Subordinate officers shall frequently examine the state of the cells, bedding, locks, bolts, &c., and shall seize all prohibited articles, and deliver them to the governor forthwith. To examine cells, locks, &c.

136. It is the duty of all officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances, being firm at the same time in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the prison. Treatment of prisoners.

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Prisoners desiring to make complaint.

137. Officers shall duly inform the governor of any prisoner who desires to see him, or to make any complaint, or prefer any request to him or to any superior authority. Any neglect in carrying out this instruction will be most severely dealt with.

Report as to sick or insane prisoners.

138. It shall be the duty of every officer to direct the attention of the governor to any prisoner who may appear to him not in health, although he may not complain; or whose state of mind may appear to him deserving of special notice and care in order that the opinion and instructions of the medical officer may be taken on the case.

Prisoners not to be struck.

139. No officer shall strike a prisoner unless compelled to do so in self-defence.

Misconduct to be reported without delay.

140. No subordinate officer, on any pretence whatever, through favour or mistaken notions of kindness, shall fail to make an immediate report to the governor, or other his superior officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the prison regulations.

Officers not to converse with prisoners.

141. No subordinate officer shall unnecessarily converse with a prisoner, nor allow any familiarity on the part of prisoners towards himself or any other officer or servant of the prison; nor shall he on any account speak of his duties, or of any matters of discipline or prison arrangement, within the hearing of the prisoners.

Officers not to have pecuniary dealings with prisoners.

142. No officer shall have any pecuniary dealing whatsoever with any prisoner, or employ any prisoner on his private account, nor shall he correspond with or hold any intercourse with the friends or relatives of any prisoner, unless expressly authorised by the governor; nor shall he make any unauthorised communications concerning the prison to any person whatever.

Prisoners not to be employed for private benefit.

143. All officers shall be careful not to allow any prisoners under their charge to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person or persons, or in any way not in conformity to the rules of the prison.

Officers to make themselves acquainted with prison rules.

144. All officers will be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and orders relating to their respective duties. They shall strictly conform to and obey the orders of the governor in every respect. They shall assist him in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners. For this end, punishment for prison offences must sometimes be resorted to by the governor upon their report; but good temper and good example, on the part of the officers and servants, will have great influence in preventing the frequent recurrence of offences, and the necessity for such punishments.

Conduct to visiting committee.

145. Every prison officer shall treat the members of the visiting committee with the greatest courtesy and respect. Any infringement of this rule will render the offender liable to severe punishment.

Search of prisoner leaving gaol for trial.

146. Every officer who shall be in charge of any prisoner to be brought for trial before a court, shall carefully search the person of such prisoner, in order to prevent the concealment of any weapon of offence or missile, and shall maintain a watchful supervision over such prisoner during his trial.

Complaints to be made within one week.

147. Any officer desiring to appeal against any decision which affects him, or wishing to bring any matter before superior authority, will state his complaint in such manner as may be provided by the regulations for the consideration of the General Prisons Board. Such complaint to be made within one week of such decision.

Tobacco or spirituous liquors not to be used by officers within prison.

148. No officer shall use tobacco or spirituous liquors within the prison walls, except under such restrictions as to time and place as may be laid down by the governor and approved by the General Prisons Board.

Officers not to bring in prohibited articles.

149. Every officer who shall bring in or carry out, or endeavour to bring in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be brought in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, letters, papers, or other articles whatsoever, shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the governor of the prison, who shall report the offence to the General Prisons Board.

Fines on officers by governor.

150. Fines may be levied by the General Prisons Board and the governor upon all subordinate officers and servants of the establishment for misconduct, neglect of rules or duty, according to a scale to be prescribed by General Prisons Board, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant.

Payment of discontinued officers.

151. Servants or officers whose services are discontinued (except such as are temporarily engaged, or who have not completed their probation, or at weekly wages, or shall be dismissed for misconduct) shall be entitled to one month's notice or a month's pay. In like manner, officers shall be required to give one month's notice before leaving.

Duties of gate porter.

152. The officer acting as gate porter may examine all articles carried in or out of the prison, and shall stop any person suspected of bringing in spirits or other prohibited articles into the prison, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison, giving immediate notice thereof to the governor.

Names of certain prisoners to be given in writing to the governor.

153. Subordinate officers shall without delay give to the governor in writing the name of any prisoner who may desire to see the governor, the chaplain, or a member of the visiting committee.

154. Subordinate

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154. Subordinate officers shall by every means in their power prevent prisoners from holding any communication with each other *at any time*, either by speaking, by signs, or by stratagem, and shall report to the governor any disobedience of this rule. To carry out strictly the silent system.

155. Subordinate officers shall exercise their authority with firmness, temper, and humanity, and abstain from irritating language, at the same time avoiding the least approach to familiarity of conversation, on any subject whatever. Conduct to prisoners.

156. Each male officer in charge of a department, or ward of the prison, shall daily report to the governor, in writing, the condition of his department or ward, and the female officer shall in like manner report to the matron. In all cases of emergency the officer shall report verbally, without delay, and subsequently make an entry thereof in the report book. Reports in writing to the governor.

157. No subordinate resident officer (either male or female) shall be absent from the prison for the night without the previous permission of the governor, unless from unavoidable circumstances to be explained. Resident officers.

158. No officer, without a special order of the governor, shall allow any visitor to see a prisoner in his cell, nor allow a visitor to speak to, or have any communication with, a prisoner. Not allow a visitor without an order.

159. The subordinate officers shall take their meals at such times and under such regulations as the General Prisons Board may direct. Meals.

160. All officers of a prison shall be deemed to be subordinate officers with the exception of the gaoler, the chaplains, the surgeon, and the matron. Definition of subordinate officers.

161. All prison officers shall on appointment make themselves acquainted with the prison rules.

MISCELLANEOUS.

162. No *visitor* shall enter the prison or look through the buildings without the written permission of the visiting committee, or of the General Prisons Board, to do so. Miscellaneous.

163. There shall be kept in every prison a book, to be called the Non-resident Officers' Book, in which the chaplain and any other officer of the prison not residing within the prison, but attending or required to attend such prison, shall regularly enter the date of every visit made to the prison by such officer; and every entry shall be signed with the name and be in the handwriting of such officer. Record of visits of chaplain and non-resident officers.

164. The foregoing rules shall apply to every ordinary prison and shall come into operation upon the expiration of 40 days after the same, having been settled and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, shall have been laid before Parliament.

(SEAL.)

Made and executed this 22nd day of March 1878, by "The General Prisons Board for Ireland."

(signed) *Walter Crofton*, Chairman.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Marlborough.

IN pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, we, John Winston, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and hereby approve of, the foregoing general rules for the government of prisons made by the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin Castle.

(signed) *J. T. Ball*, C.
Walter Crofton.
J. Michel, General.
Edward Gibson.

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PRISONS (IRELAND).

COPY of Rules for Local Prisons in *Ireland*, with Copies of Orders in Council settling and approving the same.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *March* 1878.

119.

Under 2 *oz.*

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